

DIDN'T HAVE TREMENS.

Rev. Mr. Shober saw Queer Things,
but Grip was the Cause.

HIS STRANGE CASE COMES UP

Before a Judge—It is on a Writ of Habeas Corpus, Which the Minister Secured that he Might See his Children—The Story of his Confession and Flight—Was a Woman Sent to Lure him into a Trap?—Favorable Testimony.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 26.—The strange case of the Rev. Francis E. Shober, the Episcopal clergyman who asked Bishop Potter to depose him because he was a drunkard and who now says it was all a mistake, came before Judge Barnard in the supreme court. Mr. Shober produced a score of witnesses to prove that he was never addicted to the liquor habit. They included physicians, but the majority were men and women of the Barrytown parish, where the deposed clergyman preached for eight years.

Mr. Shober's story, so much of it as has been made public, has already been told. Upon the witness-stand to-day he said:

"I was a student at Annadale when I married Miss Helen L. Aspinwall on April 11, 1882. I had no means, and this was well understood by my wife and her mother, Mrs. Jane W. Aspinwall. John Aspinwall, my wife's brother, belonged to the same college as I, and we were close friends for years. After our marriage my wife and I traveled in Europe with Mrs. Aspinwall and then went to Middletown, Conn., where I finished my theological studies and became a minister. We went to Messena, the Aspinwall country place on the Hudson, to live. My wife had \$30,000 from her father's estate and the income paid our living expenses. Mrs. Aspinwall built the chapel at Barrytown and I was installed as rector at \$800 a year. Afterwards my salary was made \$1,000 and a rectory was built for us upon the Aspinwall estate. We always spent a good deal of time at Mrs. Aspinwall's.

Then Mr. Shober told of the more than cordial relations that existed between himself and his wife's family for many years. Four children came to them, two boys and two girls. The young rector established missions at Pine Plains, fifteen miles away; at Rhinebeck and at Upper Red Hook. He drove all over Dutchess county in sunshine and storm, ministering to the people of three parishes. He organized societies and guilds and worked without ceasing in his Master's cause.

One day last December he came home from New York wet and cold. He had gone to the city to buy gifts for the Sunday school Christmas trees. Something occurred at the rectory that added mental worry to his physical ailments. What that was Mr. Shober has never told. On Sunday he drove to Upper Red Hook and conducted service there. Without eating breakfast he drove five miles more to his church at Barrytown, where he administered communion. At 2 o'clock he ate a slight dinner, prepared his evening sermon, visited a sick child, and at 7 o'clock read the evening service. He walked a mile to his home and the next morning he was sick.

For a week he was delirious. His delusions included the visits of mice, the appearance of hosts of tiny "brownies" in tobagans, the opening of great cracks in the ceiling and the advance of a monster plastic body, like a huge snowball, which was to crush him. He had no tremor and no fear of any of these visitations. The doctors treated him for the grip. One day they were told that Mr. Shober was a hard drinker and that he had been intoxicated just before his illness. Dr. Losee diagnosed the case as one of delirium tremens.

On the stand Mr. Shober said he felt that the time had come when he must leave his wife. When Dr. Losee told him that he had been suffering from alcoholism he was still in a weak condition, and he accepted the statement as perhaps the best way out of his domestic worries. He wrote to Bishop Potter, saying that he was unfit to be a minister. He wrote to his mother-in-law, telling that lady that he was unworthy to be her son-in-law, that he was a drunkard. Then he went to his wife and said:

"The time has come when I must leave Barrytown for reasons that you know very well. I have no money. If you will give me enough to go away with in a few days I will send you evidence from New York upon which you can get a divorce."

"My sole object was to divert any breath of scandal from my wife and children," said Mr. Shober to-day. "I thought it best to assume all the disgrace."

The offer was refused and Mr. Shober left the Aspinwall estate and started for Mexico. He got as far as North Carolina, where he saw his father and mother, and they told him to come back and clear his name. So he returned, and for months now he has been seeking a restoration to that place in the ministry and in society which, his friends say, only a Quixotic notion of self-sacrifice deposed him from.

In the Shober household lived a young theological student, Harry B. Carver. Carver left Barrytown one night before Shober did. Barrytown people say all manner of harsh things about him. Will Lown said last winter that if Carver ever fell into the hands of Shober's friends they would throw him into the Hudson. Carver was one of those who tried to spread the delirium tremens story. Mr. Shober's friends say that Carver was at the bottom of all of the pastor's trouble. Of Carver the minister will not speak. He always stops at that point in his story.

The Rev. Dr. Henry L. Ziegenfuss, archdeacon of this diocese, has stood steadily by Mr. Shober. He came into the court room to-day and was invited to a seat on the bench beside Judge Barnard. A few weeks ago the archdeacon organized a commission of inquiry and they examined into Mr. Shober's case. A unanimous report was made to Bishop Potter that he should be restored to the ministry. Then Mr. Shober asked the court for a writ of habeas corpus to compel his wife to produce the four children. Mrs. Shober and her mother spent the winter on North Washington Square, New York city, and the young clergyman was never allowed to see his babies. At the first return of the writ were produced affidavits of Mrs. Shober, Mrs. Aspinwall and John Aspinwall. They said Shober was an unfit man to have possession of his children. By his own admission he was a drunkard, he had suggested to his wife that he compromise himself with a woman, he had deserted his wife, and he was too poor to support the children.

Mr. Shober is working as a newspaper reporter here. He admits that he can-

not support his children just now, but he wants to see them. His lawyer wrote to Mrs. Shober asking this privilege. She rigidly refused him to her lawyers. They refused. Then Shober secured an adjournment of the return day of the writ and he endeavored to prove to-day—first, that he was a person of fit habits to be allowed to see his own children occasionally, and, second, that he was never a drunkard, notwithstanding his own alleged confession, written while he was laboring under a great mental strain.

A dozen handsome women from Barrytown, who had been associated in church work with Mr. Shober, swore that they never saw him under the influence of liquor. Members of the Sunday school, of the choir, of the guild and of the Barrytown Theatrical association said the same thing. Will Lown was made to say, on cross-examination, that he never saw his pastor play poker.

"It would make very little difference whether he played poker or not," interrupted Judge Barnard, dryly. "We'd have to separate a great many families, I guess, if we held to that point."

Mrs. Kate Breck, a sister of the wealthy Mrs. Aspinwall, was one of Mr. Shober's witnesses. Mary Ellen Sullivan, Mrs. Shober's maid, was another. Miss Sullivan is the young woman whom a Poughkeepsie officer found it so difficult to serve a subpoena upon at the Aspinwall mansion in North Washington Square, New York. She, like the others, said that Mr. Shober's drinking habits consisted in taking rock and rye for his lunge in cold weather, milk punches and toddies prepared by Mrs. Shober after the pastor's cold night rides and an occasional glass of ale.

Miss Frances Shober, of Salisbury, N. C., testified that her brother was delirious and had delusions every time he was sick. It was a family trait. Dr. Cookham gave similar testimony. Mr. Shober "saw things" some years ago when he was recovering from an attack of tonsillitis. Dr. Parker testified that he only agreed with the diagnosis of "D. T." after being told by Mrs. Shober and Carver that the minister had been drinking so hard. Dr. Lang, of the Hudson River State Hospital, who knows the "horror," because he has treated seven hundred cases of them, answered a long hypothetical question describing Mr. Shober's case by saying that he thought the minister had the grip last December. He couldn't have had delirium tremens, because all witnesses agreed that he had no tremor, an unflinching accompaniment of alcoholism.

Dr. H. C. Wilbur, of Pine Plains, said he had only seen six or seven cases of delirium tremens in the course of twenty-five years' practice.

"H'm," said Lawyer Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, one of Mrs. Shober's lawyers. "Pretty sober over your way, ain't they?"

"I don't know," retorted Dr. Wilbur, bristling up. "I presume they're about the same as up your way."

"No offense," murmured the lawyer dryly. Even Judge Barnard smiled. Just before adjournment Counsellor Frank Lown sprang what might have been a sensation. He called upon Lawyer Abraham T. Elkus who was associated with Mr. Frost in opposing the suit, and asked:

"Do you know a woman called Mrs. Eugenia Clifford?"

Mr. Elkus said he did not know the woman, never saw any letters written by her, nor any letters written by Mr. Shober to her.

Mrs. Clifford is a blonde-haired, dashing-looking woman of twenty-six, who came to Poughkeepsie a few weeks ago and said she was a widow from the West. She wrote affectionate letters to Mr. Shober, which, by the advice of his counsel and Archdeacon Ziegenfuss, he answered, keeping copies of all. It was suspected that she was in the pay of some enemies of Mr. Shober and wanted to entrap him into a compromising position.

The habeas corpus hearing was adjourned for a week in order that the testimony of Mrs. Aspinwall and John Aspinwall can be taken. They are now living at Barrytown. Mrs. Shober and the children are at Huntington, L. I.

SECRETARY ELKINS IS SURE

That President Harrison will Win in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—In an interview to-day Secretary S. R. Elkins said: "It made no difference who was nominated at Chicago. Mr. Harrison will be re-elected. His success was not dependent upon the weakness of the Democratic candidate, nor upon Democratic divisions. He will win on the record of his party and of his administration. The expressions of the Democratic politicians and the newspapers themselves indicate doubts of their ability to defeat the Republican candidate. I will freely say I think Cleveland in some respects the best candidate they could have chosen, but in one, the greatest essential, he is the weakest. There can be no dodging the tariff issue with Cleveland as the Democratic candidate."

"The country is prosperous. True, it might be equally prosperous outside of legislation under Mr. Cleveland, but the purpose of Mr. Cleveland and his party now is to break down protection. The business public will take no chances. It will prefer to be satisfied with a sure thing, which is a good enough thing. They will argue it is hardly possible to improve upon the present situation, and that change is fraught with danger, and they will argue consequently and vote accordingly."

"For my part I don't depend on any accident for success. So far as the machinery concerned, we shall have a united Democracy to fight in New York and elsewhere. I make no count on the heated pre-convention threats of 'knifing' in case this, that or the other thing is done or left undone. What we saw at Minneapolis two weeks ago in a mild way was repeated at Chicago this week in an exaggerated form."

"Do you have any fear, Mr. Secretary, that Cleveland can carry any of the Western states?"

"Did he carry any of them in 1888?" significantly asked the secretary, in reply. "The result in 1890 is not significant of Republican weakness in a national campaign. In considering the long and glorious history of the Republican party it will be observed that off year elections have had little influence on its fortunes in Presidential years. The Democrats have only won the house of representatives twice in sixteen years."

"In the rosy aspect of affairs, Mr. Secretary, do you expect General Harrison will be enabled to break the solid South at the coming election?"

"I am no rainbow chaser, young man. In politics I believe in the natural order of things, just the same as I believe that common-sense methods applied in ordinary business affairs are followed by satisfactory results. I am confident there are many surprises in store for the Democracy next November. With an honest count we would carry several of the Southern states. In 1888 Cleveland carried Virginia by only 1,500 and West Virginia by less than 500 majority over Harrison. It will require a good deal of bloody shirt howl about the elections bill and kindred stuff and, perhaps, some cheating

to beat Harrison in those states, and even with these means I doubt if it can be done."

AN INGALLS SEES IT.

Kansas, by Good Management, WILL BE A REPUBLICAN.

New York, June 26.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and went to the Astor house. This morning he sails on the Ems and will remain abroad during the summer, returning in September to take the stump in behalf of Harrison and Reid. To a reporter he spoke of the political situation in general, and of that in Kansas in particular, as being somewhat "cloudy."

"In Kansas," said Mr. Ingalls, "the political horizon is by no means free from clouds. There is the People's party, or Farmers' Alliance, as it was called when I went into the air a year ago—went higher than anything since the cow jumped over the moon; they are in the fight. It was thought they had begun to disintegrate, but they don't seem to show it. They have held state and congressional conventions, are well organized, have plenty of funds and are confident. They will contest the entire field, and expect to carry the legislature, and so give Pfeffer a colleague of the same political faith as himself."

"The Farmers' Alliance want to beat the Republican party, but I don't believe they are as strong as they were in the campaign of 1890 and 1891. They won their first victory in Kansas, and that is a great incentive for them to continue in their work."

"But I don't think they will succeed, and when I say that I mean it. Still the Republicans must walk very circumspectly to make their calling and election sure. This is a very important year in Kansas."

TOPEKA, KAN., June 26.—The nomination of Governor Lyman U. Humphrey, of the Republicans, and Thomas J. Hudson, of the People's party, as candidates for Congress in the Third district inaugurates one of the most interesting contests for a seat in Congress that this state has known. This is Senator Perkins' old district. Hudson will have the endorsement of the Democrats, and much interest centers in the contest. A hot fight is expected.

THE NEXT CONVENTION

Will be the Prohibitionists, to Meet at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Chairman Dickie, of the national committee, practically opened his headquarters at the Grand hotel yesterday, and all day he was kept busy receiving local Prohibitionists and also giving time to the few arrivals from abroad who came in during the day. He met the local committee at 2 p. m., consisting of Messrs. Morris, Martin, Lockwood, Toddhunter and Mrs. Brown.

Chairman Dickie stated that the convention would be called to order by himself promptly at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the first thing will be a prayer by some one to be selected by the national committee, at its meeting Tuesday. Then will come the address of welcome by Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of the First Baptist church. It was suggested, also, that Mr. Logan, chairman of the Ohio executive committee, be assigned to welcome the delegates on behalf of the city and the state. This address is limited to twenty minutes, but Dr. Lockwood promises that he will not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

Chairman Dickie will then announce the temporary organization determined upon by the national committee, and it will be submitted for the approval of the convention. Then will come the call of the states for the nominations from the delegations of members of the various committees. These committees are credentials, permanent organization and rules and order of business, platform, national committee, two from each state, honorary vice presidents of the convention. It is probable that there will then be an adjournment until 4 o'clock in the afternoon to give these committees time to meet and transact whatever business may be brought before them.

The indications are that the only struggle will be in the committee on platform. There are so many reforms suggested for a representation in the declaration of principles that it will take a long time to consider and dispose of them.

The persons from West Virginia expected to be present are: D. J. Gibson, Newburg; T. R. Carskadon, Keyser; Frank Burt, Mannington; D. D. Johnson, Parkersburg; F. T. Cartwright, Wheeling; Dr. M. S. Hall, Ritchie C. H.; Geo. Leonard, Ravenswood; Rev. T. C. Johnson, Charleston; Zenas Martin, Huntington; T. N. Barnes, Weston; J. M. Holt, Moundsville; Rev. W. F. Hawk, Tenite.

PROBABLE NOMINEES.

General Bidwell, of California, is the Favorite for President.

CINCINNATI, O., June 26.—Although about fifty names have been suggested by the Prohibitionists of the different states for the national ticket, there are signs that the presidential honor will not go to any one but Bidwell, of California, who is the choice of the St. John faction of the party. It is also stated on the inside that St. John favors the selection of a southern man for the second place, and that it is not yet determined whether Hill, of Georgia, or Baig, of Kentucky, would be the best selection, the doubt not arising because of the individualities of the men, but from inability to determine how far south the party should go. There was an intimation yesterday that St. John and Mr. Funk, of the New York Voice, which paper has been bitterly fighting Demorest, had gone to confer with Colonel Bain, the Kentucky candidate for the second place, on this very question.

Demorest has been doing some telling work canvassing for the nomination, and as between the candidates themselves, it would be Demorest against the field, but while St. John has declared himself out of the race there are indications that he considers that he should have a say about who should receive the nomination. He is accused of trying to imitate Blaine in 1888.

Heilmeyer's Dyeing Establishment. John Heilmeyer, proprietor of the Pan Handle Dyeing Establishment, No. 1431 Market street, respectfully announces that he is prepared to do cleaning, dyeing and repairing, and in fact he guarantees to make your last year's clothes look as good as new on short notice. Give him a call.

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It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from a gripe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co.'s drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00. 3

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elson Glass Company, for the election of five directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Elson House, Wheeling, W. Va., Tuesday, July 12, at 10 a. m.
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WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY, able-bodied, unmarried men, between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. Applicants must be prepared to furnish satisfactory evidence as to age, character and habits. Apply at 1211 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va. fe21 mwp

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY,
MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA., June 8, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Superintendent of the West Virginia Penitentiary until 12 o'clock middle of day on Wednesday, July 8, 1892 for the labor of fifty (50) convicts for a term not exceeding five years.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. For further information address the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. V. V. 17, Superintendent.

SEE CODE OF 1897, CHAPTER 161.

Each bidder may state separately in his bid what he will give for the labor bid for, with or without the exclusive right to manufacture the articles specified.

Each bid shall specify the articles proposed to be manufactured and the number of square feet of shop room which will be required, and if steam power is required, the amount of power and the price per day they are willing to pay therefor.

Each bid shall be unconditional.

The price per day for each convict shall be specified, and if a different price per day is stated for different periods, each period and price must be stated, that one may be accepted and the other rejected.

If the person bidding desires to manufacture different classes of articles, the labor to be employed on each must be bid for separately.

Each bid must be accompanied with a bond, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Board, that the bidder will comply with the terms of his bid if it is accepted, and be sealed and addressed to the Superintendent, endorsed "bid for labor."

The convicts shall labor for the contractors, on an average, ten hours a day during the year, Sundays and national holidays excepted. fe26

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